



INGLÉS

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11°

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RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 1 Y 2 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

US HISTORY

As far as we know, until the early sixteenth century no European person had ever set foot on the huge area of land that is now the United States of America. However, the territory had been home to a large population of Native Americans for thousands of years.

The first European settlement in North America was St Augustine, established by Spanish settlers in 1565 in what is now the state of Florida. Further north, the first settlement built by colonists from England was Jamestown (named after the English king at the time) in the state of Virginia, established in 1607. There were lots of conflicts between English settlers and the indigenous population in seventeenth-century; Most of them caused by the fact that the settlers wanted to take the land in order to raise animals and grow crops. As the settlers moved inland, the Native Americans were pushed to the west – a process that would continue for another 250 years. Britain established a total of thirteen colonies in North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the late eighteenth century, however, these colonies began to want to break away from Britain, a desire that led to the American War of Independence (1775-1783). On 4th July 1776 the colonies declared that they were a separate country called the United States, and on 17th September 1787, four years after victory in the war, the political leaders of the new country finished writing its constitution. From the very beginning, the government of the United States wanted to be different from the monarchies that existed in Europe, aiming to rule in a more democratic way.

The white settlers moved west and south throughout the nineteenth century. The United States incorporated Texas in 1845 and, following a war with Mexico, California and New Mexico in 1848.

(usinfo.americancorner.org.tw)

1. The first northern people establishment of non native Americans was

- A. in the Seventeenth century.
- B. in the Sixteenth century.
- C. in the Eighteenth century.
- D. in the Fifteenth century.

2. In this text we can see a comparison between:

- A. The arrival time and the independence time of the new inhabitants of US.
- B. The differences between Indians and newcomers.
- C. The characteristics that Americans and British people have in common.
- D. The circumstances that involved the independence of the US.



3. Report what Alfred said

I am living in my new house,
my mother is very well. I have
studied in Bogotá



- A. He said that he is living in his new house, his mother is very well and he has studied in Bogotá.
- B. He said that he was living in his new house, his mother was very well and he had studied in Bogotá.
- C. He said that he will be living in his new house, his mother is very well, he will study in Bogotá.
- D. He told us he is living in his new house, his mother is very well and he has studied in Bogotá.

4. Report what she said

Don't forget to write sam...



- A. She ordered me to write Sam.
- B. She warned me not to write Sam.
- C. She reminded me to write Sam.
- D. She advise me to write Sam

5.



Do you like fish?
- I don't know. _____

- A. I rarely eat it.
- B. I have never eaten it.
- C. I usually eat at home.



6.



Hello, Marcos!
We _____ each other in
this
supermarket.

- A. always are meeting.
- B. always meet.
- C. are always meeting.

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 7 Y 8 DE ACUERDO CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

A CIRCUS WITH A DIFFERENCE!

I've got a brilliant job. I work in a circus –but it isn't a traditional circus because it hasn't got animals. It's "the Cirque du Soleil". This means "Circus of the Sun" in English. Cirque employs about 650 artists from 40 different countries but you don't have to be an artist to work for this company. It also employs about 3,500 people in its different jobs –from carpenters to hairdressers. My job is to help my boss, Joe find new artists for the shows. He's called a talent scout –and I'm assistant. We have to find talented new acrobats and clowns, so we travel a lot and meet a lot of people. The people we want don't have to be famous but they have to be excellent performers and book hotels. I plan their training and put their information on the computer. I have to speak good French, too, because the Cirque du Soleil is a French –speaking company from Montreal, Canada. My job is never boring and I love it. I make a good living and it's very exciting to travel and work with people from many different countries.

Images: Taken from : campociudad.com / deportespain.com

TEXT: Taken from Success Jane Comyns Carr. Pearson

7.

From this text, a reader can find out:

- A. Cirque du Soleil isn't a traditional circus because it hasn't got animals.
- B. Cirque du Soleil means Circus of the Sun.
- C. There are a lot of people working in this circus.
- D. It's a boring job and people who works there are from different countries.

8.

In order to work in Cirque du Soleil

- A. You have to speak French, and book hotels.
- B. You have to love adventure because this is not a simple job.
- C. It isn't necessary to be famous but you have to be an excellent performer.
- D. You have to plan your training and speak French.



RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 9 Y 10 DE ACUERDO CON EL TEXTO

9. According to the text what will it probably come true in the future

- A. There might be flying cars and hoverboards.
- B. People might be playing sky soccer while flying shoes.
- C. Pets may be able to fly.
- D. People will live in space.

10. What's the writer trying to do in the text?

- A. To give an idea about what was life in the past.
- B. To give some suggestions about life in the future.
- C. To describe how life might be in the future.
- D. To describe some ideas about the future.

SELECCIONE LA FRASE QUE COMPLETA EL TEXTO

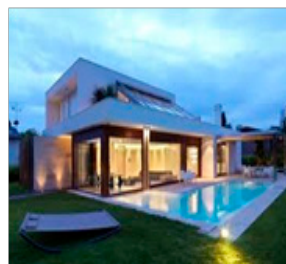
11. If I knew his phone number, I _____ ?

- A. will call him
- B. call him.
- C. would call him.



12. That house is too expensive,
so I'm not going to buy it.
So, if _____ ?
I would buy it.

- A. The house wasn't so expensive.
- B. The house were so expensive.
- C. The house was so expensive.



EN LAS PREGUNTAS 13 Y 14 LEA EL TEXTO Y SELECCIONE LA(S) PALABRA(S) CORRECTA(S) PARA CADA ESPACIO

SINÚ CULTURE

Part of the production of the Finzenú gold workers 13. for commerce. In this tribe, gold played an important role in the ceremonial activities that helped maintain the social cohesion of the people of different groups that 14. tribe. Chiefs and priests dominated the ties between the sacred and the social, since in this society, the political, economic and religious powers were closely linked. For this reason they had the primary right to gold.

13.

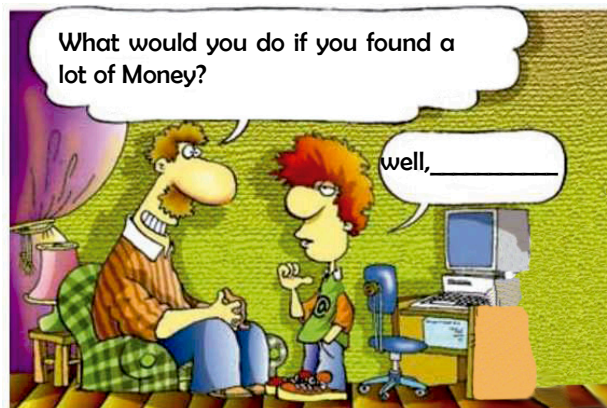
- A. was destined
- B. is destined
- C. will be destined

14.

- A. did
- B. made
- C. done

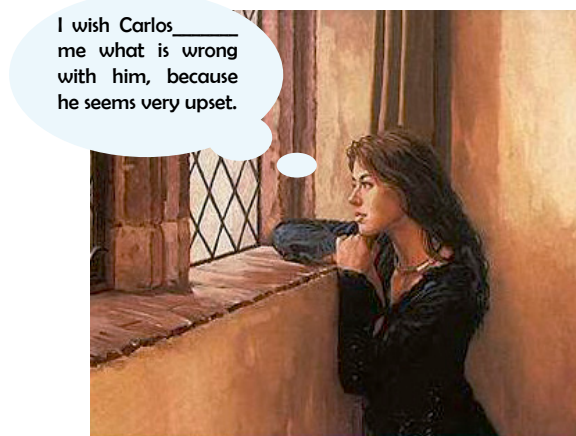
COMPLETE LAS PREGUNTAS 15 y 16 CON LA SIGUIENTE INFORMACIÓN

15.



- A. if I found a lot of Money, I would travel around the world.
- B. if I found a lot of money, I will travel around the world.
- C. if I found a lot of money, I travel around the world

16.



- A. will tell.
- B. tells.
- C. would tell.



CONTESTE LAS PREGUNTAS 17 Y 18 COMPLETANDO LAS FRASES CON LA OPCIÓN QUE MEJOR SE AJUSTE

17.

It rarely 17. very hot in Britain.



- A. is getting.
- B. gets
- C. get

18.

The plane 18. at four o'clock.
We must be on time



- A. is leaving
- B. left
- C. leaves

CON BASE EN EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 19 Y 20

WHAT IS SALSA?

There is not just one kind of salsa. There are several –at least three. There are even those who believe that salsa itself does not exist. They think it is only a commercial label created by the record industry for their own interest. The word “Salsa” can be understood to mean several things. In its strictest sense, salsa is the Afro-caribbean music, which based on some Cuban and Puerto Rican genres –like son, guaguanco, plena, bomba and others –was created in New York in the late 60’s and 70’s with orchestral innovations. In its international sense, salsa comprises all Afro-Caribbean dance music. In other words, everything that has been called “Tropical”.



19. According to the text

- A. Salsa was created by the record industry.
- B. Salsa is the mix of several rhythms.
- C. Salsa does not exist.

20. What can readers find out from this text?

- A. Salsa is understood to mean all antillan rhythms.
- B. Salsa includes merengue, son, pachanga and timba.
- C. Afro-caribbean music spans many countries and many other rhythms.

CONTESTE LAS PREGUNTAS 21 A 24 COMPLETANDO LAS FRASES CON LA OPCIÓN QUE MEJOR SE AJUSTE

21.



My boss wants me to go to Bogotá tomorrow

James said his boss wanted him to go to Bogotá _____

- A. the following day.
- B. before.
- C. the day before.

22.

These biscuits taste delicious!!!

Carlos said that the biscuits_____.



- A. taste delicious.
- B. tasted delicious.
- C. has tasted delicious.



Steve: Hey, we missed you at the game last night. You're our best player. _____

Camilo: No. I was really tired after work. _____?

Steve: We lost. It's not your fault, though. We just didn't play well.

Camilo: Well, I'll be there next time.

23.

A. are you sick?

B. Were you sick or something?

C. aren't you?

24.

A. How was the game

B. What was the game

C. When was the game

CON BASE EN EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 25 A 28

MOMOTARO, THE PEACH BOY

Once upon a time, there was an old couple in the countryside. They had always lived alone. One day, the old lady went down to the river to wash her clothes. While she was doing this, she saw something that apparently had been floating on the water for a long time. It was a beautiful, huge peach. The old lady took the peach and went happily to the house to show her husband what she had found. The old man was delighted and wanted to eat the peach, but as soon as he tried to cut it, it broke in half and a baby boy came out of the peach. They were very happy, and the boy became the joy of the old couple. He was called Momotaro, the Peach boy. Momotaro was also the strongest kid on Earth. He grew up and became a fine young man. He had always been happy until one day he heard that some demons were attacking the town. He decided to go and fight them. The old man gave him his sword. The old lady gave him: millet cakes. And so he departed. On the way, he took three companions to help him: a dog, a monkey and a pheasant. With their abilities combined, they fought and defeated the demons. The demon King knelt down before Momotaro and offered him treasures as a token of gratitude for letting him live. The demons stopped attacking the town and went to the shore to say goodbye to Momotaro. The old couple was waiting for their Peach Boy. He came back with three true friends and treasures for them to live happily ever after with.



25. According to the text. What Japanese culture aspect could we identify?

- A. Happiness for the life.
- B. Respect for the elderly.
- C. Friendship.

26. What did the demon offer the Peach Boy?

- A. His honor.
- B. His treasures.
- C. His gratitude.

27. What did the Peach boy become in the old couple life?

- A. Their son.
- B. The joy of them.
- C. Their friend.

28. The beach Boy decided to go and fight the demons because

- A. no one had been able to defeat any demons.
- B. his parents could die.
- C. he is the strongest in the town.

CON BASE EN EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 29 y 30

Amber: I'm beat! I can't ride my bike anymore! Let's sit down and rest for a while. I almost fell when we were coming down that hill! Have you ever had an accident while practicing a sport?

Todd: No, but I have a friend who was hospitalized last week! He had a concussion!

Amber: I once broke my ankle while skateboarding.

Todd: It must have been very painful!

Amber: Actually, it was painful when it happened, but then I was taken to the hospital, given a pain reliever and treatment right away!

Todd: Aren't you thankful that we live in a time when there are paramedics, ambulances and stuff like that?

Amber: Sure, but I think everybody should know first aid. After my accident, I took a course.

Todd: Really? I thought first aid was a matter of common sense.

Amber: Not really! You have to be trained or you could actually worsen the patient's condition!

Todd: I guess I now feel more protected with you!

Amber: I'm also learning karate, you know.....



29. What does "I'm beat" on line 1 mean?

- A. I had an accident.
- B. I'm tired
- C. I'm silly

30. According to the text the essential component of first aid is known to be

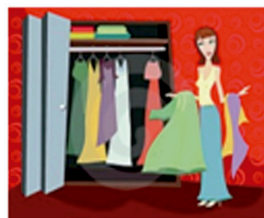
- A. lifesavers
- B. a victim.
- C. a doctor

CONTESTA LAS PREGUNTAS 31 Y 32 COMPLETANDO LAS FRASES CON LA OPCIÓN QUE MEJOR SE AJUSTE AL CONTEXTO

31.

- What a lovely dress! Is it new?
- Yes, It _____ for me by my mother.

- A. is bought.
- B. was bought
- C. has been bought



32.

According to the picture
María _____ her nails painted.

- A. is
- B. will have
- C. is having

Maria



CON BASE EN EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO RESPONDE LAS PREGUNTAS 33 A 36

MUSIC, SOUL OF PEOPLE

Since ancient times, humankind has attached music to the search of spirituality and magic. In Greek mythology, Orpheus musician and singer, was attributed to have supernatural and magical powers. He descended to the very hell where he spellbound the gods with his music and voice. In the same way, there are Greek myths that relate how mermaids, beautiful half-human, half-fish women, enchanted sailors with their melancholic melodies. For other cultures, music was a gift from the gods as well.



Egyptians and Semitic people used music to access visible and invisible worlds, which in return, permitted them to heal the body and mind from illnesses. In the oral tradition of the American native cultures music was and is still used as a central element of their rites. They use drums and chants to summon the spirits of war, peace, fertility and healing. In a similar manner, in the African continent, music is at the heart of African's most profound religious beliefs. Shamans used music to induce altered states of consciousness in order to communicate with the spirits of nature. For the ancient Hindus, the sitar, a musical instrument similar to the harp, had the power to attach emotions to the cosmos because Hindus believed the sitar was tuned at the same frequency in which the earth spins around the sun.

absolutegipto.com/ laurablogdemusica.blogspot.com/ ollinyoliztitalmecac.org / abcpedia.com

33. According to the text

- A. music has supernatural and magical powers.
- B. different civilizations attach music to magic and spirituality.
- C. different culture used music to communicate its feelings.

34. What did music let Egyptians and Semitic people to experiment?

- A. How to become healthy again.
- B. How to communicate with God.
- C. How to heal the body and mind from illness.

35. How were the spirits of war and peace summoned?

- A. Through rites in which drums and chants were played and sung.
- B. Attaching emotions to the cosmos.
- C. Through states of consciousness in order to communicate with the spirits.

36. What do American native culture use music for?

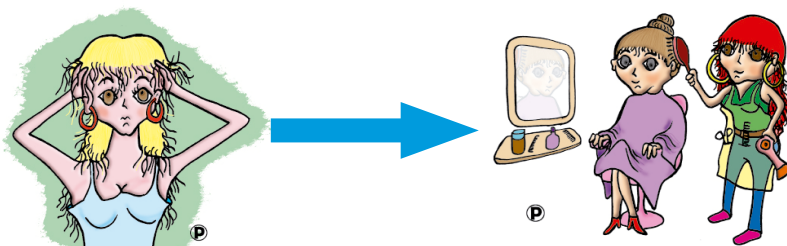
- A. To communicate with the spirit.
- B. As a central element of their rites.
- C. To access visible and invisible worlds.



RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 37 Y 38 COMPLETANDO LA FRASE CON LA OPCIÓN QUE MEJOR SE AJUSTE

37. He couldn't get a job _____ 37. _____ being qualified.

- A. although
- B. though
- C. in spite of



38. She didn't like her hair so she went to the hairdresser to _____ 38. _____

- A. do
- B. have it done
- C. get it do

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 39 Y 40 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Grandson: What was it like when you first came to America, Grandma?

Grandma: well, I came to live with uncle Fred who had come here 20 years earlier.

Grandson: Yeah, but why did you come here? Weren't you afraid of leaving everything behind? I mean, your family, your friends?

Grandma: Yeah, I was scared. I had always lived in the countryside before I came here. I was shocked when I arrived in this city. All those cars, people, the culture, the language, everything was so different.

Grandson: So, why did you stay?

Grandma: Well, my father thought that I needed to get a good education so he sent me to live with his brother.

Grandson: But, how about you? What did you want?

Grandma: I hadn't thought about what I wanted to do with my life at that time. I was too young and inexperienced. When I arrived, I cried a lot. Then, I realized that a new life was before me and that I was going to stay here for good. The rest is history.

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39. With the expression “for good” his Grandma wanted to express

- A. She would have fantastic experiences there.
- B. She would learn a lot in this place.
- C. She would be forever there.

40. According to the text

- A. His grandma feels cheerful because she left his town.
- B. She was nostalgic because she left her town, friends, her culture.
- C. She feels fed up because she left her town, friends and her culture.

CONTESTA LAS PREGUNTAS 41 A 43 COMPLETANDO LAS FRASES CON LA OPCIÓN QUE MEJOR SE AJUSTE

41.

Tom



Do You know the woman 41. Tom is talking 41.?

- A. which / to
- B. who / to
- C. who/ for

42.



You can have some friends over, 42. you play quietly.

- A. as long as
- B. in short
- C. apart from

43

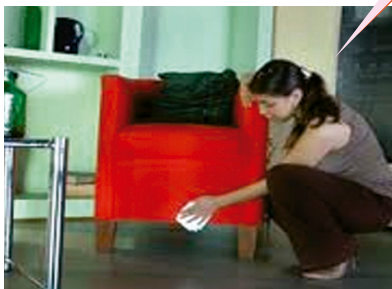


She is studying medicine 43 she can become a doctor.

- A. in case
- B. so as not to
- C. so that

44

I will cover this sofa with a sheet 44 it from getting dirty.



- A. to avoid
- B. to prevent
- C. in order to

RESPONDA LAS PREGUNTAS 45 A 48 DE ACUERDO CON EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO

Since I was a kid, I got contact with fairy tales. I was born in Dublin, but I used to visit my cousin George, who lived in a town called Rosses in Country Sligo. Everyone in this country believed fairies lived in their backyards. So in all my visits I used to listen to folklore and faire tales of all kinds: sagas of legendary heroes, personal accounts of encounters with fairies, anecdotes about local characters and a variety of tales full of magic. As I was eager to know more about fairies, I spent most of my youth collecting and writing down these stories. One day in 1892, a day that I will never forget, I had the luck to make contact with this magical realm. That day I had gone to a great fairy locality – a cave by the Rosses sands- with an uncle and a cousin who was believed by the neighbors and herself to have narrowly escaped capture in this perilous land one time. Once there, I decided to make a magical circle and invoke the fairies. My uncle –a hard headed man of about 47 – heard voices like those of boys shouting and distant music but saw nothing. My cousin, however, saw a bright light and a multitude of little forms clad in crimson.

He also heard the music and the far voices. And I, at first, heard a great sound like little people cheering and stamping with their feet inside the core of a stone. Then, as in a dream, I could see the queen of the troops coming toward me. We held a long conversation about things I can not reveal, because as she had already gotten out of sight. She wrote in the sand, "Be careful, do not seek to know too much about us. Mind your own affairs and we will mind ours" And so, that was how I was warned of the perils of my deeds both in the telling and in the believing in fairies.



45. According to the fairy tales The kid and his cousin
- A. both children decided to make a magical circle and invoke the fairies.
 - B. both children collected and wrote down these stories.
 - C. both children had the luck to make contact with this magical realm.

46. William B Yeats was the person who
- A. adapted the fairy tales.
 - B. was telling the story.
 - C. created the faire tales.

47. What did the author use to get in contact with the tales?
- A. He used to visit my cousin George, who lived in a town called Rosses in Country Sligo.
 - B. He used to listen to the tales in Country Sligo and he collected and wrote them.
 - C. He used to listen to folklore and faire tales of all kinds.

48. What's the author main purpose with this story ?
- A. Give a rational explanation to this belief.
 - B. Explain how fairy tales affecting the lives of children.
 - C. Be careful with fairy tales.

CONTESTA LAS PREGUNTAS 29 Y 30 COMPLETANDO LAS FRASES CON LA OPCIÓN QUE MEJOR SE AJUSTE

- 49.
- Did you wash my White shirt?
- Well, I washed two shirts, but 49 of them were white
- A. both
 - B. either
 - C. neither



50. My glasses!. They must be _____ in the house, but I've got _____ idea where. I can not find them _____



- A. anywhere / any/ anywhere
- B. somewhere / no / anywhere
- C. anywhere / any / anywhere



Respuestas Inglés 11º

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